THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

VOLUME 25. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1871. NUMBER 76.

SHOCKING CALAMITY.

Colonel Thomas W. Grosvenor Shot Dead by One of the "Citizens' Patrol."

Statement of the Guard Concerning the Terrible Affair.

A Refusal to "Halt and Give the Countersign" the Only Provocation for the Killing.

Sketch of the Life and Services of Colonel Grosvenor.

Letter from the Board of Police to Mayor Mason.

Amid such a deluge of disaster as have rained upon this community at large, there would seem to be little time to weep over individual calamities. There was one, however, occurring yesterday morning, over which many tears have been shed—tears of sorrow and of bitter indignation. Colonel Thomas W. Grosvenor, the city Prosecuting Attorney, was shot dead about half past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by one of the members of the University patrol guard. The deplorable event has created a profound excitement throughout the city. The deceased was well known and much esteemed by every one, and the thoughtless manner in which he came by his death, leaving out of the present disturbed condition of municipal affairs, has occasioned a strong feeling regarding the manner in which our semi-military protectors have been permitted to discharge their duties.

It appears that Colonel Grosvenor had been spending the evening at the house of his friend, Mr. Justice Banyon, who, about 11 o'clock, accompanied him to the State street cars. He took a Twenty-fifth street car, but before getting out at that locality, which would take him near to his home at Prairie place. From here it is but a few blocks from his residence. Originally, while it was but little built up, Twenty-fifth street was a bright moonlight avenue, and there were no persons on the streets at that time. But as the grounds of the University now are laid out in the streets, there commanded him no particular attention at the entrance. He paid no attention to the sentinels, and walked on, when the guard called to him again, and threatened to fire. Grosvenor returned a careless answer—such as he might have done under ordinary circumstances, telling the patrol on "your army" and he hanged to him." The latter at once struck Grosvenor on the patrol fired. The ball struck Grosvenor on the left arm, passed through the tenth rib, through the stomach, and lodging in the liver. He staggered and fell on the sidewalk, near the corner of Douglas place. His last broken cry heard by the firemen at the engine house, and by several of the neighbors, was, "O God, God! my wife, my wife!" Rising to his feet he ran forward, fell again, rose up once more, and fell on his face on the sidewalk, opposite the gun using a Remington rifle. He was now pools of blood all along the sidewalk. The firemen got up and carried the wounded man to the engine house, and then to his residence, where he died from the wound, and called frequently for his wife and his boys. After a time he was removed to the house of Justice Banyon, where he lay in state yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

The name of the patrol who fired the fatal shot is Theodore Newell Trent, a youth of 20, who had been sworn in as a special guard for the protection of the university property. The affair was characterized as a wanton, reckless piece of murder, and the feeling against the existing system of special patrolling, and to the authorities who had first called it into existence, was deep and bitter. Indignation meetings were held at the Cottage Grove Station, and a determination was evinced to have a thorough investigation into the circumstances.

STATEMENT OF YOUNG TRENT.

In the afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter visited the residence of Mr. Trent, and the following conversation was held in regard to the affair.

Reporter. What is your full name?

Trent. Theodore Newell Trent.

R. How old are you?

T. I was 20 years of age the 10th of July last.

R. Where do you live?

T. At Janesville, Wisconsin.

R. How long have you been in the University?

T. During the past year, and had made arrangements to remain this year.

R. Were you sworn in as guard?

T. Yes; I thought we were to be, and I did not understand it.

R. Was last night the first time you were on guard?

T. No; I had been on several times before.

R. What were your orders?

T. My orders were to halt every person I saw, and not open him for the countersign or to give a satisfactory account of himself. If he could not, I was to march him to the guard-house. If he would not halt, after repeatedly telling him to, I was to shoot him—it was my duty to shoot him.

R. Whatever you those orders?

T. I believe the orders came from my superior officer, Captain Young, who received his orders, I believe, from General Sheridan.

R. Were you ever on guard?

T. Yes; coming from the Douglas House to Thirty-third street, and from Cottage Grove avenue to the lake.

R. What did Colonel Grosvenor order you?

T. About half-past 12 o'clock, as near as we could determine, he came up the policeman thinks, and I think it was about that time; it was between 12 and half-past 1 o'clock.

R. So far you can from him when you first noticed him?

T. As near as I can guess the opposite side of the street, nearly opposite to me, when I called upon him to halt.

R. What did he do?

T. I remember in getting him to halt, and I had nearly demanded the countersign before he commenced moving off again. He wouldn't stop.

R. What did you say to him then?

T. I called out several times to halt, but he kept going, and I pulled out my gun. He told me to go to—, and to hang away.

R. Well what took place then?

T. He did not seem inclined to stop, and I did not make him stop. I raised my gun and shot it against my shoulder, and considering myself in a position to keep track of him. I then fired it. I let him go—went a distance, but remembering that I was under orders, and that I was responsible, I kept track of him and the movements of others, I thought I was bound to fix. I did not know that he was an influential man, and I did not know that he was a rouge. It was dark, and I could not exactly see what sort of looking man he was in the face.

R. Did you take deliberate aim at him?

T. No, sir; but I did not expect to hit him. I had never used a gun but so—never in-ded to fire one before, and did not expect to hit him. It was the first time I had ever tried it.

R. Where did you go?

T. I was the guard-house and reported.

R. What time was that?

T. Between about 2 o'clock.

R. Have you any idea of the man?

T. I have been through Captain Young's office, and the following conversation was held in regard to the affair.

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Captain of Company H, First Chicago Volunteers. We are regularly enlisted, under Sheridan's orders, and are sworn to protect the city. We are under the immediate orders of Frank H. Sherman. The Captain has his commission, which instructs him as to his duties, and gives him power to enlist Volunteers.

Captain Young was in charge of the guard till midnight. I had returned from inspecting, and had gone to my room, when I heard the shot. I ran out with a lantern, and found a policeman there. Sergeant Hay, the corporal of the guard, lifted up the wounded man's hand, as he lay on the ground, and found a revolver in his right hand. Sherman's instructions were to enlist anyone big enough to carry a gun.

Captain, or Major Colston, was next visited. He seemed a very young man indeed, and was very nervous over the affair. He said his instructions from Mr. Sherman were, not to arrest citizens passing their lawful avocations. In case of arrest they were to turn over prisoners to the nearest police station. He had no positive instructions to fire on any one in case of resistance. He (Colonel) gave instructions not to molest citizens passing quietly along. If there was cause for suspicion, the guard was to challenge him; in case of resistance, he was to use force; if compelled to, he was to fire at the lower limbs.

The following is a copy of Major Colston's commission:

"You are hereby appointed Captain of Company H, First Regiment of Chicago Volunteers, and directed to enlist sixty men for the period of twenty days, to act as guard for the protection of the remaining portion of the city of Chicago. By order of P. H. Sherman, Colonel Commanding."

The following is the form of oath administered to the soldiers of the Home Guard:

"We, the undersigned, do severally swear that we will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that we will honestly and faithfully obey the orders of the officers appointed over us, and will use our best efforts for the protection of property, and the preservation of order in Chicago for twenty days."

SKETCH OF DECEASED.

The death of Mr. Grosvenor is greatly deplored by all who knew him. He was of a generous, genial disposition, which brought around him hosts of warm friends, and there are many a household circle who will mourn over him as for the loss of a brother. On the evening before his death he spent the evening among his friends and retired for home, cheerful and lighthearted, as usual, with some kindly parting words on his lips. He was the least likely man in all the city to have excited suspicion, for in a manner was uniformly quiet and unpretending. He had fine social qualities, and he was devoted to his wife and children. They are now left almost helpless in the world.

Colonel Grosvenor was born in Utica, New York, in 1834. He has been a resident of Chicago since 1857. At the breaking out of the war he was among the first to tender his services to the Union cause. He was a brave and noble-hearted brother in arms, and left on the wounded man's hand, as he lay on the ground, and found a revolver in his right hand. Sherman's instructions were to enlist anyone big enough to carry a gun.

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The Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1871.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has opened its office at 15 South Canal street, West Division, and the paper will hereafter be regularly issued from that office till further notice.

To Advertisers.

We devote all the space we can possibly spare to advertisers in this morning's paper, and we are sorry that their advertisements are left out. We will pardon it in the necessity of giving a large portion of our columns to the reading public. The demand for intelligence is not only incessant, but it is absolutely necessary to the future of the people and the city that much of it which we publish should go to the public with the utmost speed between the reader and the printer, and that is the best we can do for our advertisers. The advertiser will understand that the earlier in the day he gives us what he wishes to have published, and the smaller the number of lines which he condenses it, the more likely it is to find a place in our columns.

RESTORED CONFIDENCE.

The commercial credit of Chicago, as developed by the present direful visitation, cannot but be a source of gratification, amid the general gloom. The times that try men's souls are upon us. Certainly, the stuff of which we, as a city and commercial mart, are made, has been severely tested by the calamity which has just visited us. It has been tried by fire, and found to be pure gold. At last, it is good for the gold, our banks are filling their vaults up with the money that is pouring in upon us as tokens of the confidence felt by capitalists in the future of Chicago and the staunch quality of our business men. The money pouring in through the channel of loans promptly tendered for vast amounts at fair rates. It is pouring in for the purchase of real estate at prices surprisingly near those of a fortnight ago, which many once were "inflated." It is pouring in in the prompt offers of Eastern creditors of our merchants to extend their time and to re-stock their stores without present advance or additional security. It is pouring in so profusely on all hands as to evince plainly that our credit is A 1, and that the world at large is as determined as any of us are that Chicago must rise again, and that right rapidly. This testimonial of universal confidence in Chicago is only less touching than the benefactions which have been sent as downright gifts of charity to our destitute ones. It is responded to by the heroic acts of our own business men in resolving to pay all obligations to the uttermost farthing. The one fact is the natural complement of the other; for nothing so inspires to worthy deeds as timely expressions of confidence such as Chicago is eliciting from every quarter.

HARD WORK AND NO PAUPERISM.

It should be distinctly understood that no part of the money or supplies sent to this city for the relief of the distressed is to be given or expended, except to relieve present necessities. The homeless are to be provided with shelter, and when necessary, with indispensable articles of furniture and such food and supplies as may be required until work can be obtained. Men, women, boys, and girls, who were at work before the fire, will be provided with work as rapidly as possible. Such is the recuperative energy of the city that there is actually more employment to-day for skilled and unskilled labor than there was before the fire. There is not a mechanic who cannot find an abundance of work. Every unskilled laborer in the city can find plenty of work at $1.50 per day, and the work will continue all through the winter. The wages roll of last Saturday night was for a destroyed city, enormous, and would have been much greater if the workmen could have been obtained. All the men who can work are not at work. There are whole families who never lost a penny, and who lived miles distant from the fire, who are living upon the plunder obtained during the first panic-inducing moments. The doing liable at the churches should be closed to all save the inmates, and the inmates should be promptly furnished with habitations, and put at work. The distribution of supplies should be decided with sole reference to taking care of those not able to work, and every applicant proven not to have been a sufferer should be handed over to the police. Every person who was burned out has a claim for relief so long as his destitution remains, but the dishonest sufferers must employment and not alms. Every strong, able-bodied, unmarried woman asking relief ought to be tendered a situation. If she refuse it, she should be stricken from the roll.

The conduct of a majority of the girls of domestic service has been extremely reprehensible. Though they lost nothing (we mean those at service in the unburnt district), and have comfortable homes, and good board and wages, they have become insolent, and in many cases have deliberately left work, and gone to live at the churches. All these should be packed off to work. The money and supplies were not sent here for their relief, and they should be told that, in this country pauperism is not much removed from crime, and in this city not at all.

There is work here now, and will be for several months, for skilled labor of all kinds, at the wages paid before the fire. There is employment to be had by every unskilled laborer at the same rate of wages paid before the fire.

The cost of living has not increased since the fire. On the contrary, the prices of all articles of food have been largely reduced, and the supply of coal on hand and within reach of hands any prospect of scarcity in that article.

Work, therefore, is a necessity, and never was misfortune so amply relieved as it is in our case by the donations from abroad. When the committees get off all dead-beats, male and female, at the supply depots, they will advance the important end of making the whole community self-supporting.

H. W. T. CLEVELAND.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* protests against the cry of the surviving insurance companies for higher rates. It argues that the Chicago fire furnishes no sufficient reason or justification for an advance of rates, and thinks that, if the companies would reduce the excessive brokerage paid to agents and drummers, they would soon recover from their losses by the Chicago fire.

Competition for business has heretofore been so sharp among the companies that they have "cut" each other on rates, and paid exorbitant commissions to their drummers, who in turn have been perfectly reckless as to the character of the risks taken, or the amount of insurance upon property. It has become a general practice to pay from 20 to 25 per cent of the gross premium brought in for procuring policies and we know of some companies which pay as high as 30 to 40 per cent on all the money they receive. Some of the companies who do business on the installment plan give the agents the whole amount paid for the first year's insurance, and then carry on business on what money can be collected on the dribble notes taken for the subsequent years.

All this sort of reckless and improvident business, and extravagant commissions, should at once be reformed. Let those wishing insurance apply for it to the office of the company or its agent, discharge the whole army of runners and drummers, and thus save millions of dollars, and be able to offer reasonable rates of insurance, tempting to incendiarism. The business as heretofore carried on is illegitimate and imprudent, and the sooner it is changed the better for all concerned.

One of the results of the Chicago fire is to relieve the Eastern papers with advertisements of insurance companies, to most of which is appended the legend: "No agency in Chicago." It must be confessed that our municipal shortcomings in respect to fire regulations did furnish many insurance companies with a sufficient reason for refusing to do business in Chicago. To those who have overlooked our difficulties for the sake of our patronage, we have doubtless paid out more than a pecuniary equivalent in the shape of policies cheerily taken when the risk would have been of an entirely different character if enforcing decent fire regulations. Besides, we have lost our city and bankrupted all of our own insurance companies. A burnt child dreads the fire no more than a sagacious underwriter shuns a burnt-out city, unless it be apparent that that city is going to profit by her lesson and guard effectually against the *next* fire. Let a stiff ordinance on the subject be passed, and a disposition be manifested by the business community to co-operate with the city government in its enforcement, and we shall see no more insurance companies advertising "No agency in Chicago."

Since the Chicago fire, the press of other cities is beginning to inquire whether their own protection against fire is adequate, or whether they, too, are liable to go to destruction, whenever the wind and drouth combine against them as they did against us. New York is furnished with forty-two steam fire engines—a provision certainly much more adequate to the area of the city, taking into consideration also the quality of the buildings, than the fire department of Chicago furnishes. Nevertheless, the *Evening Mail* urges an addition to the fire apparatus and an increase in the force of firemen, especially in the upper portion of the city. Undoubtedly many millions of dollars' worth of property will be indirectly saved by the Chicago calamity acting upon the sensibilities of the people in other parts of the country, and prompting to greater precautions against damage. It is a good deal like the cases where blocks of buildings are saved by the timely blowing up of one or two. Chicago, representing the one which is sacrificed for the good of all the rest.

The Western Insurance Company, of Buffalo, have issued a statement of its condition, by which its assets are placed at $537,196. Its unpaid losses are stated to be $344,526. The company, according to this, has assets amounting to about 60 per cent of its losses. But the statement before us deducts from its assets $230,000, as "required to reinsure the outstanding risks of the company," leaving but $307,196 with which to pay its $684,000 losses. This is about 36¢ on the dollar. This rule of discount is wholly indefensible. The losses are actual debts, and ought to be paid to the last penny. Such debts have a priority over any demand for the return of unearned premiums.

Again, it is reported that the Republic Insurance Company is offering to settle with the policy-holders on the loses of 25 cents on the dollar. The losses of this company are about $2,500,000. But it is only a short time since they were advertising that they had assets to the amount of $5,000,000. What has become of those assets? Either the advertisement was false, or the offer to settle for 25 cents should be rejected.

LETTERS FROM CITIZENS.

OUT OF THE BURNT DISTRICT.

The following card, from Mr. Burtis, Secretary of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, will be found of interest, and the suggestions therein should receive immediate attention:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The works of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company on the North side are in perfect order, and the company is prepared to furnish gas in the burned district as soon as the gas pipes in the burned district are closed up. Owing to the burning coal in many of the buildings, it will be necessary to remove the meters immediately, as these cannot be replaced in a building in operation on account of the danger of explosion with the company would be to incur. Notice and opportunity will be given to consumers when the works are ready to supply gas, and all persons desiring gas will please call at the office of the company, No. 415 North Clark street, between Kinzie and Illinois streets.

CHARLES H. BURTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20, 1871.

A correspondent, having visited the water works, expresses his astonishment that a wooden roof is being put over the engine room, the material used being pine beams ten inches square. He says that, besides its weight rendering the walls liable to crumble and the whole to fall in, the roof is highly inflammable, and will be a chimney by its side may at any moment plunge the city in another famine of water, and into an area as wide as a broad St. Leo. The writer laments, also, that the roof is not of slate. Another correspondent says he asked down instantly, and that a cast iron is used on a temporary roof of the engine-room until time for a permanent iron roof can be constructed.

A resident of the southern portion of the North Division writes as follows: "Mr. Young, of the Northwestern Gas Company, stated that a gasometer not containing his stock on hand for 6 o'clock in the evening. Many men of the North side, including Sandidge, Hoge & Co., had to walk three miles in less than an hour. Can Mr. Young not see the 'issues a little later?'"

TREE TREES.

A Practical Suggestion.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: The destruction of the noble shade trees which ornamented our streets is one of the calamities resulting from the great fire, which it will require many years to recover from. But there are many vacant lots in the city, and many streets, along which means (no less, and there are ample tracts of vegetable physiology which can be planted in them and which shall grow to large size and in the smallest amount of time. To the first question, the process of rebuilding will require a great deal of lumber, which will be brought from the pine forests of Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Upper Mississippi. Now, if the owners of these forests will plant young trees, one for every thousand feet of lumber they will thus be provided, and finally, the roots will very rarely be disturbed. Many lumbermen will very gladly do this, as the expense will be very trifling; and, as the owners of the forests are generally rich men, they will furnish employment to men, poor men who will gladly work for small wages. Secondly, the wood-choppers will spring up from 1 to 3 of which three or four of the strongest shoots are reserved and started with mature and vigorous rubbish out. They will grow with wonderful rapidity, and become full as wide across of greater beauty than single trees, and will in 5 or 6 years form a regular and beautiful foliage for the adornment of our streets, but will serve as memorials of the great fire, which will be pointed out for generations to come.

H. W. T. CLEVELAND.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20, 1871.

A Free Public Library in Dearborn Park.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: In your issue of Wednesday, October 18, public attention was directed to the great necessity for a public library, and the wants of the local profession especially presented.

The writer not only wants a free public library, and particularly a law library, but a medical one is also a pressing necessity. The large collections at the Rush Medical College, Academy of Sciences, and at the large book-stores, available to all before the fire, are now destroyed, and every practicing physician is feeling the want of many works for reference. Many of the profession have been in the habit of visiting the libraries at the Court House, and the Law Library Association, of which I am a member, had a valuable collection of books, but all are now destroyed.

I am informed that the Trustees of the Public Library have taken an order, expressive of all transactions of books within the Indian Territory, South of Kansas and West of Arkansas and Texas.

George W. Dodd, an old resident of Quincy, Ill., accidentally shot himself, while hunting on the Illinois bottom, on Wednesday last, and died in a few hours.

—Mountain lions, one visited by a fire in the city, which destroyed several buildings, and several hundred cattle on the Kaweah & Kennedy Railroad ranch, in Tulare County, California, the losses of the Wasatch & Atlantic Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Company's dock, 500 feet long, and the Pennsylvania Company's dock, 500 feet long, and the Pennsylvania Company's dock, 500 feet long

INSURANCE.

Notice.

...sons having claims against the ...FORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, ...sent them at once, at their office, No. 80 ...ago-st., Room 9

Charter Oak ...

INSURANCE ...

No. 36 W. WELLS-st., Agent.

...West Washington-st.

NOTICE.

...ons suffering loss by the re... ...ies in the German Insuran... ...Alexandria Insurance Co., ...and Aurora Insurance Company of ...to proceed at the usual business ...tainment. J. B. HALE, Agent.

No. 36 West Madison-st., Room 3 (third ...ago, Oct. 19, 1871.

Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

...STATE INSURANCE CO. of Chicago, ...f holders can hasten the settlement of ...ers against the above companies by ...No. 91 West Madison-st.

Chicago Life Insurance Co.

...West Washington-st. We have some ...and securities completely, leaving a ...fied matter.

...ING H. CRAPP, Agent.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WHITE LEAD

D. H. SHIPMAN'S

White Lead Works

...REMAIN INTACT. Office ... Fifteenth-st., near ...

CORNS. CORNS.

DR. STEPHENS will be in Chicago ...

O. 624 WEST LAKE-ST.

...p. m., except Thursdays, 9 to 4 p. ...will open at 119 and 121 West Washington-st. ...m. to 4 p. m. OLD PRICES.

Notice.

...INEHARDT & BOEHMER, ...MERCHANT TAILORS ...of 18 and 20 Madison-st., will occupy ... NO. 125 WABASH-AV. ...with a full and fresh stock from the ...

20,000 DAMAGED WATCHES FOR SALE. STARK & ALLEN, 63 Wabash-av.

...e London, Swedish & Americ... ...Exchange; 6 Section Gross, fine ... ...ches, and other reliable goods, ...ers at 50 per cent. Call and ... ...ur counter's worth of watches ... ...good than your dealer expects ... ...not advertised. No. 63 Wabash-av.

Commercial Agency.

...TIFFANY, McKILLOP & CO., 25 and 27 S. Canal-st.

Corn Shellers, &c.

...EST, OSKA & CO., 125 West Randolph-st.

Chicago Paving Company.

...JOHN McCAFFERTY, Pres., 122 West Washington-st.

Cement.

...GASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 96 S. Canal-st. ...CHAS. ARMOUR, 90 S. Canal-st.

Chemical Works.

...GILLET, McCULLOUGH & CO., 51 West Lake-st.

Cigars and Tobacco.

...JOHN C. PARTRIDGE & CO., 96 Lake & 98 Harrison-st.

Corkage and Bungs.

...GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 16 and 18 Market-st.

Crockery.

...I. P. MERRICK & CO., 67 West Randolph-st. ...P. FAKENHURST, 122 West Randolph-st.

Crackers.

...C. L. WOODMAN & CO., 61 So. Clinton-st.

Commission Merchants.

...RUMSEY BRO. & CO., 19 West Washington-st. ...J. H. WALKER & CO., 19 West Washington-st. ...HENRY C. HENDERSON & CO., 87 West Madison-st. ...J. R. HALL, 29 and 31 E. Water-st. ...HENRY C. HENDERSON & CO., 87 West Madison-st. ...EVERY & CURTIS, 57 and 59 West Lake-st. ...LEE, WRIGHT & CO., 97 cor. Canal and Lake-sts. ...GEO. T. TILTON & HAYNARD, 2 and 4 N. Canal-st. ...T. WARREN & CO., 35 and 37 N. Clinton-st. ...WILLIAM & CO., 55 W. Randolph-st. ...CHARLES WILLIAMS, 39 W. Randolph-st. ...E. FORD & CO., (Ogontz.) 25 S. Canal-st. ...E. FORD & CO., (Ogontz.) 25 S. Canal-st. ...CURTIS & CARTER, (dried Fruit) 89 and 91 W. Lake-st.

Cooperage and Coopers' Stock.

...F. F. HALL, 55 to 99 S. Desplaines-st.

Detective & Preventive Agency.

...GILBERTON'S, 32 W. Washington-st.

Dealers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

...KETLER & CO., 120 West Washington-st. ...H. HOLTHAUS, 118 West Washington-st. ...H. HOLTHAUS, 118 West Washington-st. ...C. & A. KINSLEY, 120 West Lake-st. ...at Canal-st. ...S. B. HARRIS, Agent.

Dentists.

...DR. J. S. BEAT, 93 and 95 West Madison-st. ...HARRIS, BRAS & CO., Office 31 & 33 S. Canal-st. ...F. & S. FAIRBANKS, 252 to 257 State-st.

Denties.

...DR. S. M. BAKER, 125 W. Washington-st.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.

...S. CHILDS, Jr. & CO., 32 East Kinzie-st.

Elevator Machinery.

...WM. HIGHTON, 76 North Canal-st. ...A. G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 W. Randolph-st.

Expresses.

...GARDEN CITY, 122 West Lake-st. and 136 Fifth-av.

Express Companies.

...UNITED STATES EXPRESS, 59 and 61 West Lake-st.

Elevators.

...KIRK & SCOTT, 102 West Washington-st.

Elgin Packing Company.

...L. W. GRAY, 207 West Washington-st.

Engravers (Wood).

...BASE, 60 West Madison-st.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.

...DAVIS, 34 West Madison-st.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.

...J. GRAEF & CO., 122 West Madison-st. ...J. GRAEF & CO., 30 South Clinton-st.

Forwarding and Insurance.

...SCHRADER & CO., w. s. cor. Randolph & Halsted.

Furniture.

...ALBERT & FORBES FURNITURE CO., 20 to 28 ...

Fish (Wholesale).

...THE CAMPBELL, 31 So. Jefferson-st.

Farm Wagons.

...PETER SCHUTTLER, 32 and 34 South Clinton-st.

Grist Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)

...FLICK, EDES & BLATZ, 147 Twenty-second-st.

Gold Pens and Jewelry.

...GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 16 and 18 Market-st.

Grocers (Wholesale).

...STRAUSS, WARNER & CO., 59 South Canal-st. ...CULLEN, SWEET & CO., 57 South Canal-st. ...DAY, ALLEN & CO., 55 and 57 North Canal-st. ...E. HALL & SONS, 53 and 55 North Canal-st. ...F. BALDWIN & CO., 715 Wabash-av. ...H. WILLIAMS & CO., 75 and 77 Washington-st. ...A. R. CHAPIN, 75 Washington-st. ...J. S. GREGORY, 80 and 82 Lake-st.

Stereoscopic Views of Chicago.

...BEFORE AND AFTER THE FIRE, ...Wholesale and retail.

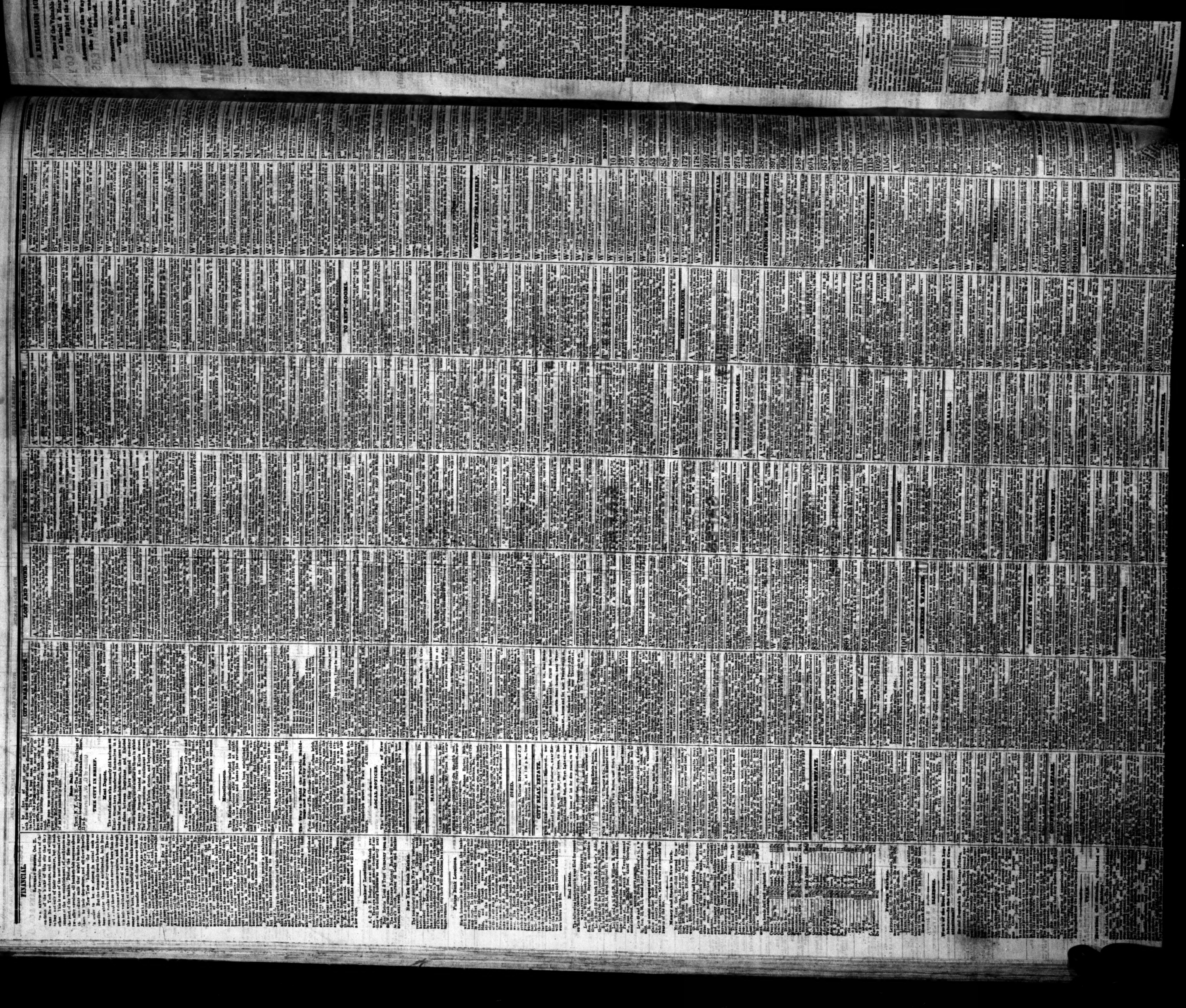
...Landscape Stereoscopic ...

Gunpowder.

...LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO., 168 Wabash-av.

Gas Fixtures and Fittings.

...H. H. WHEELER & BRO., 121 Rio Lake-st.

Hardware.

...W. GILBERT & SON, 77 West Randolph-st. ...JAMES H. WALKER & CO., 23 West Lake-st. ...H. WELLS & CO., 28 West Lake-st. ...H. WELLS & CO., 28 West Lake-st. ...HOLT, 32 West Lake-st. ...SHEW, WITT & CO. (Floor), 34 North Canal-st. ...SHEW, WITT & CO. (Hardware), 100 So. Clinton-st. ...J. HOWARD & CO., 97 Madison-st. ...J. HOBBS & CO., 103 and 105 State-st. ...HOBBS & CO., 97 West Madison-st. ...GLOBE CASE, 31 East Kinzie-st. ...HOBBS & CO., 20 North Canal-st. ...HOBBS & CO., 20 North Canal-st. ...A. BENNETT, 38 West Lake-st. ...J. BENNETT & CO., 38 West Lake-st. ...J. BENNETT & CO., 38 West Lake-st. ...J. BENNETT & CO.,